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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Abandonment of the Tariff Bill.

Testimony in the Bureau Investigation—Removal of the Capital—Opposition to the Northern Pacific Railway Bill—Report on Postal Telegraph—The River and Harbor Bill—Bill to Legalize the Appointment of Female Census Marshals, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 9, 1870.

Abandonment of the Tariff Bill.

There has been a good deal of conference among Senators and Representatives during the last three or four days on the tariff bill. Two or three members of the Finance Committee of the Senate, in speaking of the matter, said it would be wholly impossible for their Committee to consider the bill unless the session of Congress continues three or four months longer. They made mention of the fact that the Ways and Means Committee spent several months in its preparation, and that the House had never spent over two months in its consideration, and argued that it would be grossly unfair to expect the Finance Committee to examine it and report in less than a month at least. The opinion of these gentlemen is that the House ought to give up the bill at once.

Railroads Through the Osage Lands.

When Senator Morrill, of Maine, in his speech on the Osage bill, read a telegram from Mr. Brunot to show that the railroad men had begun grading on the Osage lands, Senator Pomeroy denied it, but it now seems that he was quibbling on the term "Osage." It seems that the Neosho Valley road, in which Pomeroy's friends had large interests, had skipped over one reservation and started in the Indian country, is explained by the following dispatch received by Pomeroy a few days since by the Cherokee agent now here:

DETROIT, MICH., May 2—*To Joseph Craig, Agent*—Say to the delegation that Parsons's Railroad Company are at work grading on this reservation in this country, as I am informed, and expect they have determined to build without further legislation. If they can do this, of course we have no claim, but we do not wish to act without full authority.

(Signed) J. JOY.

The Howard Investigation.

The official figures of General Bullock, Chief Disbursing Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, submitted to the Howard Investigating Committee show the following expenditures: Government funds on account of Howard University, main building, $151,851 06; Dormitory, $87,206 09; Lands, $66,000 00. All appropriated by Senator Brown's papers, submitted, the Hospital cost $118,000, and the barracks, since turned over to the University, over $100,000. Of a fund of $265,000 used for the normal schools and universities throughout the South, Howard University received $150,000, and Barry Farm, so far as ascertained, $77,000. Of the proceeds of the last distribution, one-third went to Howard University by special order. This last fund was constituted by Senators Howard and Senator Pomeroy, as trustees. It also came out that $25,000 of the retained bounty fund used for church purposes, and for such purposes was so expended nine months subsequent to the resolution of Congress directing its investment in United States securities. General Charles Howard, the disbursing officer of Barry, emptied the responsibility for the peculiar sand contract at his barracks upon some of the contractors' agents. Persons thus charged have appeared before the committee with their books, and counsel of Charles Howard on the subject. These show that a contract for good sand at six dollars and forty-five cents per hundred bushels was set aside, and another made at seven dollars and seventy-five cents per hundred bushels, a sang pin on the University lots leased by the Book company, the company having to pay from fifteen to fifteen dollars and fifty cents per hundred bushels. When the barracks were done, $4,500 worth of sand was hauled out to them and paid for, and subsequently sold for twenty-five dollars. The same witness testified that he had been ordered to give up an advantageous contract for hardware in order that a buy of one of the trustees of Barry farm, to whom the Bureau money had been loaned. All this testimony was indorsed on the man's note at headquarters.

Report on Postal Telegraph.

Gen. Washburne says his Committee could be ready to report on the subject of postal telegraph as soon as the Senate could, which will probably be next week, unless the House gives extra time to Lynch's Committee on Shipping Interests. What sort of a bill Gen. Washburn will report he cannot yet tell, he said, as the matter has not been definitely considered in committee. He is confident, however, of getting something through the House now, but whether it can be carried in the Senate is another thing.

The Yosemite Claims.

Colonel Hutchings, of Yosemite Valley, left for home to-day. He has fully explained his views and claims to every member of Congress, departed in the conviction that Congress will not refuse to do him justice. The bill confirming his title to the valley will not be reached for some time.

The River and Harbor Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations will take no action on the River and Harbor bill until the Committee on Commerce, which is now preparing recommendations, reports its measures, when Mr. Dawes will ask to have it referred to his Committee.

Female Census Takers.

In view of the decision of General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, that women cannot be employed by Marshals under the present law, Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, has prepared a bill providing that all competent persons, without regard to sex, shall be eligible to be appointed, and to act as Assistant Marshals, and to perform all duties authorized by the census agents.

Removal of the Capital.

The question of moving the capital from Washington will indirectly come up in the Senate to-morrow or next day, on motion by the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to add to the general appropriation bill a section providing for the enlargement of the capitol grounds. This measure, in one form or another, has two or three times passed one branch of Congress; once notably on the motion of Senator Fessenden. Everybody concedes that if the capitol is to remain here the grounds ought to be enlarged, though there is a difference of opinion as to whether the necessary appropriations shall be made now or a year hence. It is understood that Gen. Schurz will oppose the proposed amendment.

Opposition to the Northern Pacific Railway Bill.

Quite a number of Republican members were to-day considering the propriety of attempting to defeat the Northern Pacific Railroad bill by filibustering. They give as a reason that the friends of the measure will not allow general debate, will not permit amendments to be offered, and particularly that they refused to allow the reading of one which provided for the sale of the lands granted to actual settlers. These members assert that the whole thing is part of a combination of interests like this and that similar measures through the House in the same way, and under all the circumstances they feel justified in resorting to the friendly dilatory motives to yield for amendments.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1870.

NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated Chas. Asher for Postmaster at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

THE GUNBOAT FROLIC.

The gunboat Frolic arrived at Halifax April 30th, and would leave next morning for Prince Edward's Island.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Nearly half the town of Pincastle, Va., was burned Friday night. The Court House was saved.

ACCIDENT IN A COLORED CHURCH.

Last night a column supporting the gallery of the Colored Baptist Church, on Third street, gave way, causing the gallery to settle about a foot. The congregation made a rush to escape, some jumping from the first and second story windows. One was taken home insensible, another had his left side severely bruised, a third had a foot injured, and several others received cuts and bruises.

THE CANADA BILL.

General Butler having returned, the Reconstruction Committee will to-morrow consider the Georgia bill as reported from the Senate.

THE DOMINICAN TREATY.

The friends of the Dominican treaty say a two-third vote can now be obtained in the Senate for ratification.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Government has not recently received any official information concerning events in Cuba, nor is there anything to warrant the belief of a change in the Spanish policy.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has approved the bill allowing persons elected to office in Texas thirty days from April 30th to take the oath prescribed by law and admitting the State to representation in Congress.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A caucus of about twenty Republican representatives resolved to continue their opposition to the Northern Pacific Railroad bill until its friends allow full discussion and amendment.

THE GRAIN CROP.

The April report of the Department of Agriculture, says the winter grains everywhere shows a small and poor growth, but are generally of good color and promise to start under the influence of the genial spring.

IMPORTS.

The increase of imports, excluding free goods, during the first eight months of the fiscal year was $27,271,220.

UNIONTOWN, PA.

Republican County Convention—Conferees Instructed for G. W. K. Minor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., May 9, 1870.

The Republican County Convention met here to-day for the purpose of appointing conferees to meet the conferees of the other counties composing this district. They were instructed to vote for G. W. K. Minor for Congress. Eli Cope was nominated for Assembly. H.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., May 9, 1870.

The Republican County Convention met to-day. G. W. K. Minor, Esq., was nominated for Congress by acclamation, and with great applause. The Convention was full and harmonious throughout. A full county ticket was also nominated. Old Fayette is wide awake. X.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Twenty-Fourth Day's Proceedings.

Conclusion of Mr. Graham's Summing Up for the Defense.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The great trial was to-day resumed in the Court of General Sessions, in the old brown stone building. An immense crowd, among whom the ladies largely predominated, filled every available inch of room, and listened with most wrapt attention to the eloquent speech of Mr. Graham, counsel for the defense. When he rose to continue his speech, he reminded the jury that Mr. Richardson's threats or previous attempts to shoot Richardson, should have no weight with them, unless he was proved to be sane at the time those threats can be appealed to in order to prove that McFarland was sane on the 23th of November. But his Honor would charge them that a previous sane act could not influence an insane act. Mr. Graham reminded the jury of the casual manner in which McFarland met Richardson in the Prosecutor office, and alluded to the special Provide nce which seems to direct the bullet of an injured husband—facts which show the moral justice of the deed. Moreover, McFarland's words at the time of the firing of a Pinnicle ring were clearly in the direction of a Pinnicle mind.

Counsel then reviewed the evidence of Mr. Caughlin's mood to show the damaged state of his mind during the three days preceding the 24th of November. Another point to be borne in mind was the fact that the prosecution had enlisted Mr. McFarland with the name of her paramour, without establishing any legal right to that claim. Again, the prosecution failed to show that Mrs. McFarland had learned anything after the separation from her husband, and the presumption was that she was supported all this time by Richardson.

Counsel then condemned the attempt to impeach the testimony of Mrs. Caliaghan as to the presence of Mrs. McF. in Jersey City, and maintained that this attempt has utterly failed. In truth, Mrs. McF. was there, ensconced in Mrs. Gilbert's house with secrecy paramount, and her friendship to keep the presence a secret. Coming to the event itself, it will be seen that the evidence of the prosecution leaves the matter in a very doubtful and confused state. All the witnesses were from the *Tribune* office, and it is notorious that the attaches of this paper are implicated in this free love transaction. In fact, the Tribune is arraigned in this Court, and all those employed in the office were interested in clearing the paper from the charges made against it.

Counsel then alluded to the vagueness of the evidence of the shooting, and the failure of the prosecution to show the state of McF.'s mind on the night of the shooting, and read the evidence of King, and argued that McF. met Richardson immediately after the latter had left the house, and not immediately after the interview which, Richardson testified, lasted half an hour. Counsel then reviewed the evidence of Mr. Farland, and said the plot to destroy the life of McFarland, and entrap him into a conviction of murder. The orbit of Richardson's threats was gradually contracted, and Mrs. Richardson's testimony was the climax of the conspiracy. Counsel then reviewed the life of Richardson, and said the plot to destroy there is evident.

A woman named Kramer committed suicide in Columbia, Pennsylvania, on Sunday. Cause, matrimonial troubles.

A new Swedenborgian church was dedicated in Jersey City, on Sunday. The new Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross, on Forty-second street, New York, was also dedicated.

John G. Whittier attended H. W. Beecher's church Sunday. After the sermon, Beecher presented the poet to the congregation.

All the saloons in Brooklyn were closed, by order of the Excise Commissioners, on Sunday, and great was the excitement caused thereby.

A complicated divorce case is now in Court in Chicago. Regina Voss flies a bill against Henry Voss to set aside a decree of divorce, the allegation being conspiracy. Suppose a couple in many ways, but all can be borne while there is a child to love. The child is the bond of union that hears may not be desolated with impunity. Richard Realf left a child to be reared by a wife exerting herself to hang her husband. Counsel then read the evidence which, in cruelty, in cunning and was a sober man, and expressed trust in the integrity of the jury in the case. Position was a most important case. The position was a most important and responsible one, and placed in the hands of a fearful spectacle was presented to them—a scene in a room. Sorrow and suffering, and a life in many ways, but all can be borne while there is a child to love. The child is the bond of union that hears may not be desolated with impunity. Richard Realf left a child to be reared by a wife exerting herself to hang her husband. Counsel then read the evidence which, in cruelty, in cunning and was a sober man, and expressed trust in the integrity of the jury in the case. The position was a most important and responsible one, and placed in the hands;

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1870.

UNSATISFACTORY reports reach us from Panama in regard to the projected interoceanic canal. As we stated some days ago, the Colombian Congress, when heard from, had not rejected the recently formed treaty on the subject. It is, however, understood that the Committee to whom it was referred for consideration, have reported adversely to its ratification. Some of their objections to the act are the following: 1. The United States ought to have been bound not to open another inter-oceanic canal on any other line during the duration of the privilege granted by Colombia. 2. The revenue from the canal, guaranteed to the Colombian Government in this treaty, is less than the amount designated in the treaty of last year, and—3—in this engagement, the United States Government is not pledged to maintain the neutrality of the isthmus. However, the question of the ratification of the treaty sinks into comparative insignificance in the presence of the probable impracticability of the enterprise, developed by the explorations for some time in progress. The reports thus far received are certainly far from satisfactory. An examination of the route, deemed beforehand most feasible, between Caledonia Bay and the Gulf of San Miguel, has discovered no depression of the land practicable for a canal. The Sucubti river, whose bed, it was hoped, could be turned to account for a part of the way, was traced to the height of five hundred and fifty-three feet above the sea-level, and its sources were found to be much higher. Hence that hope must be abandoned. A portion of the exploring expedition has gone in search of another route. Appearances are admitted to be unfavorable, as no indication could be detected of a break or gap in the mountain barrier. It is, nevertheless, too soon to despair of success, as another route between the Gulf of San Blas and the mouth of the river Bayamo, which empties into the Gulf of Panama, remains to be examined.

IF the foreign dispatch in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, certainly erroneous in one particular, was not wrong in other respects, the Dr. SIMPSON, whose death it announced, is Sir JAMES YOUNG SIMPSON, Baronet, M. D. D. C. L., whose professional reputation has long been co-extensive with civilization. Readers of the testimony in the MORDAUNT divorce case will recollect the record of his appearance as a witness in the famous trial, and of the curiosity excited among the spectators by his massive white hair and leonine aspect. Dr. SIMPSON when he died was not a very aged man, having been born in 1811. Whatever honors scientific societies in Great Britain could confer upon him, he has long enjoyed, and in 1856 he received from the French Academy of Sciences the Montyon prize of two thousand francs "for the benefit conferred by him on humanity by the introduction of anæsthesia by chloroform into the practice of surgery and midwifery." About four or five years ago he was made a baronet. His professional publications are very numerous and highly valued by the "faculty." But Dr. SIMPSON was much interested in other subjects as well as in those immediately connected with his profession. In the midst of his practice and of his labors as Professor in the University of Edinburg, he found time to cultivate antiquarian pursuits. Among the results of his antiquarian studies may be mentioned a little book entitled "Æmona and the Islands of the Forth," a tract on "The Present and Future Work of Archæology," and a paper on the famous "Cat-Stane" in Edinburgshire, in which he tried to answer the important question, "Is it not the Tombstone of the Grandfather of HENGIST and HORSA?" As another evidence of the inquisitive character of Dr. SIMPSON'S mind, we may mention that he published a paper on the Pyramid of GIZEH. Some time must elapse before entire unanimity shall exist among the doctors as to Dr. SIMPSON'S claims in the anæsthetic controversy.

ALL persons more or less interested in Spanish affairs have, for some time, been watching with curiosity, if not with anxiety, for the solution of the difficulty between the government and the clergy of that country. No well informed person doubts that the Spanish priesthood are still a very influential body with the peasantry, and even with the less instructed inhabitants of the towns,—and hence the refusal of so large a number of them to take the oath prescribed by the decree of the 17th of March, is an exceedingly embarrassing matter to deal with. Among the more dignified prelates none but the Archbishop of Toledo has taken the oath; the Bishops of Cadiz and of Barcelona flatly declined it; a few Bishops affected inability to make up their minds whether to decline it or not, while most of the others entered into negotiations with the view of obtaining some compromise, or relaxation of terms. Some days ago it was reported that advice from Rome had permitted the priests to take the oath "with the reservation of the obligations imposed by the laws of GOD and the Church." We may reasonably suppose that this intimation will not be satisfactory to the government, and, probably, an important step in the progress of the controversy is indicated in the cable dispatch published in our issue of yesterday, which reports the refusal of the State to pay the salaries of those Bishops who decline to take the oath of the new Constitution. To the foreigner an obvious mode of getting rid of the difficulty would seem to be the adoption of the act which has several times been discussed by the Cortes, and which is, in fact, still under consideration, the act so eloquently supported by CASTELAR, which proposes the entire separation of the church from the State. Perhaps these, Spanish non-jurors, by their conscientious scrupulosity, may prove the involuntary agents in the accomplishment of so desirable a divorce. Unless it is the object of the politicians to place the ecclesiastics in such a position, one finds it difficult to understand why they require them to take the objectionable oath.

PROTEST OF THE AMERICAN BISHOPS.

One of the most interesting events in the history of the great Council thus far is, undoubtedly, the protest of the American prelates against the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility. Nor is it merely an interesting event, it is interesting because it is important. If the majority under the guidance and influence of the Black Pope, Father BECKX, the General of the Jesuits, are not utterly infatuated, we may almost expect that a protest so cogent by its reasons and so respectful in its terms, will exert a decided influence upon the action of the Council. In regard to the loyalty and entire fidelity of the American ecclesiastics to the Holy See there can be no doubt. Even the Jesuits may hardly dare to weaken the force of their protest, by asserting or insinuating that it originated in wavering allegiance or denotes incipient revolt. Indeed, we doubt not, that the signers of the paper have reluctantly yielded to the weight of reasons by which they have been constrained to take so decided a stand against the known wishes of his Holiness. There is abundant evidence that most of these bishops went to Rome prepared and even eager to do all that the head of their church should desire them to do, and that the convictions of which this protest is the result, were the gradual product of experience and observation. We quote the three reasons which they assign for "earnestly supplicating that the question on the definition of the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff as a dogma of faith may not be proposed to the Vatican Council:"

"*First.* Because the discussions of this question will evidently show a want of union, and especially unanimity among the bishops.

"*Second.* Because on account of the circumstances in which we are placed in countries where heresies not only exist with impunity, but are dominant, this definition, instead of attracting, would alienate those whom we seek by all Christian means to lead to the true fold of Christ.

"*Third.* Because we anticipate endless questions will arise which may interfere with and prevent the work of our ministry, and cause the fruits of this Council to be lost to those who are not members of the Holy Catholic Church."

A Roman Catholic ecclesiastic in this Protestant country, feels that he is essentially on missionary ground, really, though not nominally, *in partibus infidelium*, and in his character of missionary, what he has most reason to deprecate is anything that may have the effect of weakening his position. The inevitable consequences of the proposed proclamation in increasing the difficulties with which he has to contend in encountering the objections and removing the misgivings of Protestants, must long ago have become obvious to the dullest Bishop in the Council. Something, however, must be allowed for the enthusiasm of faith, and it is quite likely that, in the minds of many of the American prelates, the clear dictates of prudence and sagacity may have been neutralized, or at least weakened by the suggestions of superstition and by the belief that "the folly of man would prove the wisdom of GOD." This view, we know, influences many of the majority. And when one recollects the attitude of some of these American bishops towards the dogma only a few weeks ago, it is not unreasonable to suspect that Dr. J. H. NEWMAN'S letter to Dr. ULLATHORNE may have had some effect in prompting the protest. Though it is notorious that Father NEWMAN has been often snubbed, and his just claims and wise suggestions ignored by continental prelates, his superiors in ecclesiastical rank, his transcendant talents are nowhere doubted, while, wherever the English language is spoken, his influence is great. Though Italian, Spanish, and French prelates may treat his advice or warnings, neither English nor American bishops can afford to indulge in that luxury.

THE TARIFF AND EMIGRATION.

Mr. WOOD, a leading manufacturer of Sheffield, England, in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* of that city, gives a deplorable account of pauperism in England and Wales, stating that one out of every eighteen persons there are in the receipt of parochial relief. He says that since 1853 upwards of three millions of their people have emigrated, principally to extreme protective countries, where their labor has found a better reward and been the means of greater foreign productiveness. He adds significantly: "We have tried free trade so long, in the face of other protective producing countries, that it is almost time we protected ourselves." There can be no doubt that England's persistency in free trade is a great cause of the decrease in her manufacturing population, and is proportionately a source of prosperity here. If we abandon our protective policy by reducing our tariff to a low revenue standard, we would undoubtedly arrest the migration of British operatives hither, but they would still leave home, for Canada and Australia have both adopted the protective system, and thus become our competitors for British emigration.

SUBSIDIES TO AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Some of the business industries of the country were stimulated into unwonted activity during the war. Agriculture, manufactures and mineral resources were largely developed, and trade was turned into some new channels. Upon the whole, with a single exception, no material interest of the country has been destroyed or greatly depressed. We have traveled fast and steadily, making sure progress.

But the exception is a sad one. Before the war our sails whitened the oceans. We had vessels bound for every port. In the carrying trade we were the great rival of Britain. No country had a finer body of seamen in her merchant service. Thousands of these were transferred to the United States Navy as well fitted for the service as if they had been trained in the apprentice ship.

How is it now? Cast a glance at the shipping in New York Harbor and you will hardly see the United States flag. American commerce is almost destroyed. That admirable body of seamen from which our navy was recruited and made efficient in war has disappeared. They find no employment unless under a foreign flag.

We profess to hold Great Britain responsible for the destruction of hundreds of our ships by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers. These claims are large, but they are as nothing compared with the great national loss of our shipping interest. Will Great Britain compensate us for that? Hundreds of American built vessels do not carry the American flag. They were constructed before or during the war, but could not go safely to sea under our flag. The consequence was they were sold and are now owned by foreigners.

It is probable that the high price of labor and of some of the materials which enter into the construction of ships, has also had an adverse effect upon shipbuilding in this country. The result is we do not begin anew to build up American commerce.

We observe with satisfaction that Congress has at last turned its attention to this subject. A bill is now pending providing subsidies for American shipping. It is proposed to pay *four* dollars per annum to the American owners for each registered ton of shipping engaged in commerce between the United States and European ports; *three* dollars per registered ton for each vessel trading to other foreign ports, except those of the British Provinces—*one dollar and fifty cents* per ton for vessels engaged in the coasting trade, or trading in the British Provinces. We hope the bill will pass. It will make a partial and tardy reparation to an interest of which we were once proud—an interest which helped to make our country great, and furnished in dire need, many of our ablest and best defenders. Give encouragement, and pay bounty, if need be, to the American ship builder too. Under this policy we may confidently look for a revival of our decayed commerce.

SHALL MRS. LINCOLN HAVE A PENSION?

The public will be pleased to learn, from the report of the Senate Committee on Pensions, that Mrs. LINCOLN'S pecuniary circumstances are not so straitened as was, we think, generally believed. It seems that her share of the personal estate of her deceased husband amounted to $36,765 60, and that this sum was paid over to her in November, 1867—that her son THOMAS, better known as "TAD," still a minor, is entitled to a similar amount, now probably in the hands of a guardian. Mrs. LINCOLN received also the whole of the balance of the salary—$22,000—voted to her by Congress as the widow of President LINCOLN. Not taking into account some unproductive real estate, in which she has an interest, and excluding personal property of her own other than money, it is shown that she has received $58,765 60. Considering that the law would give her an allowance for the support, maintenance and education of her minor son out of his personal estate, it cannot be said that she is in a condition of poverty. Mrs. LINCOLN herself has not asked for a pension on the ground that her pecuniary resources are inadequate to supply her with the comforts of life, but she alleges that they are insufficient to enable her to "live in a style becoming the widow of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, though," she adds, "I live as economically as I can."

From all this it appears that Mrs. LINCOLN is able to live in a quiet, retired and respectable way without any assistance from the Government. The question is, has she any further claim on the nation in her character of widow of ABRAHAM LINCOLN? The Committee of the Senate argue that she has not, 1st. Because she is not in poverty, and does not actually need a pension. 2d. Because "it has not been deemed advisable in a free country to provide permanent emoluments in favor of the families of high (civil) officers of the State." And they conclude that neither "sentiment" nor "duty requires a further provision in accordance with the request of Mrs. LINCOLN," &c.

The committee in their argument against the allowance of a pension, express the opinion that "a fortune of $30,000, or even *of one-third* of that sum, *for a lady*, must take her out of the category of those whose necessities in consequence of the casualties of public service give them a claim upon the treasury." Reference is also made to the fact that two Ex-Presidents died in necessitous circumstances, and the Government did not interfere for their relief, or that of their families.

The above presents, we think, the whole strength of the Senate Committee's argument in opposition to the claim for a pension. It strikes us as weak and narrow. In fact it is the merest special pleading, unworthy a committee of United States Senators. The policy which refuses pensions to the families of eminent civilians, has practically driven the poor man out of the public service. No man without a fortune can afford to take office without incurring the risk of leaving his family in poverty and want. No honest public servant can save any considerable amount of money from the emoluments of his office. The result is, that offices (we mean of course the highest) are to a great extent now filled by men of wealth, and without much regard to the considerations of capacity and merit.

JAMES MONROE died in absolute poverty, his estate not being sufficient to defray the expenses of his funeral. When it is remembered that this eminent public servant, on his own personal credit, raised a large sum of money to enable General JACKSON to equip his army to meet the British at New Orleans when the Government had not a dollar for that purpose; that the United States did not repay him for years and until after his affairs had become seriously embarrassed in consequence of his credit being pledged for that money, what American citizen does not feel disgraced by his country's ingratitude? The last days of JEFFERSON'S old age, too, were darkened by pecuniary troubles. We have nothing to be proud of in our treatment of public servants, the record of whose services fill the brightest pages of our national history. We have lately departed from this niggardly and disgraceful policy as respects Judges of the United States Courts. Within a year past, it has been provided by law that Judges over seventy years of age, who have served ten years, may retire on pensions equal to the salaries of their respective offices. This is simple justice to men who have given the best part of their lives to the public service. The same principle should be extended to chief magistrates of the nation, if no larger application be given to it.

President LINCOLN fell by the hand of an assassin within six weeks after his second inauguration. He died fully possessing the public confidence in the public service, and the name of WASHINGTON will hardly be more revered in the future than his. His untimely death, compassed and accomplished by assassins, *because he was President*, deprived the country of the services of a great and beloved Chief Magistrate, and his family of its head and protector. If gratitude does not impel, common justice requires the nation to provide such means of livelihood for the widow and minor child of the deceased President, as they might have enjoyed had the husband and father been spared. In plain terms, this is just the measure and limitation of the pecuniary debt we owe this family. Mrs. LINCOLN'S income is about $3,500 per annum. No one will pretend that she could keep house on it in Washington, New York, Philadelphia or Chicago, or even in Pittsburgh, and live as people in her station of life are compelled to live, on this scanty provision. She may have means to support her in a private boarding house, or in a life of seclusion or retirement from society. It is understood that she has gone abroad because the expenses of living are less than here. Honorable Senators think that $1,200 per year is a sufficient allowance for a lady, and $3,500 an ample sum for a widow with one minor son. Wonder if any of the Senators has a grown up daughter, and if so, what it costs him to maintain her in Washington society! Wonder if any Senator can procure such a house as he is willing to live in at Washington for $1,200 a year or even $2,000. A pension of $3,000 for Mrs. LINCOLN would be scant enough provision for her, added to her present personal means. We hope the House bill will pass, notwithstanding the adverse report of the Committee. Whether Mrs. L.'s conduct, before or since the death of her husband, has been unexceptionable or the reverse, has nothing whatever to do with the question. Some people think she ought to live in seclusion, and others object to her selling her wardrobe. It is not probable that she will be able to please every Mrs. GRUNDY. When the government shall have done justice to the widow of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the public may or may not have the right to prescribe rules for her walk and conversation. The lady may have foibles and weaknesses. Who has not? It is possible that some of her severest critics, if subjected to equal trials, might appear to no better advantage.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

The fifteenth annual report of the Boston Corn Exchange gives a rather disparaging account of the foreign trade of that city. It complains that the exports are insignificant as compared with the previous year, while those of New York have been enormous, it being rare now that a steamer, not excepting a first-class Cunarder, sails from that city without a large amount of grain, usually between ten thousand and fifty thousand bushels, and in some instances from sixty thousand to seventy thousand, and even eighty thousand bushels on a single steamer. The quantity of lard, pork, bacon, tallow, &c., is also increasing, although already enormous, and even incredible in amount, to those not familiar with such matters. The sales for export then, including cotton, during some weeks of the year, have reached the enormous sum of $6,000,000. The report bewails this falling off of the trade of Boston, possessing, as she does, all the advantages of wealth, abundance of banking facilities, a safe harbor, and active and enterprising merchants—a falling off that is deemed attributable to the illiberal policy of existing railway companies, which not only do not discriminate in favor of, but actually discriminate against Boston, and to needed additional railway facilities. The Boston capitalists are exhorted to put their shoulders to the wheel and imitate the example of Philadelphia, in coming up to the requirements of the age in the building of new railways. Philadelphia having done this, is now rewarded by increased receipts of grain, coal, petroleum, and other articles of produce, while Boston is going back and is obliged to acknowledge the mortifying fact that she has not a grain market large enough to support their own local demand, and that one quarter of her entire receipts have been supplied by New York, cheaper than she can supply herself.

THE "Woman Suffrage" women held a meeting at the St. Denis Hotel, New York, on Friday afternoon, when a variety of topics were discussed in a most piquant and salient manner. Miss Susan B. Anthony, who had just turned from her western tour, gave a glowing description of the strong feeling in the West in favor of the enfranchisement of woman. Wherever she put the question, the entire audience always voted "yea." In reference to the income tax, she said she had never paid it and never would. If men wanted to put her in jail she would go. She had nothing attachable except a silk dress given her by Anna Dickinson, and she doubted if they could take that. Miss Bates, of Philadelphia, approved of Miss Anthony's remark that the refusal of the ballot to women "was the result of ignorance and barbarism," and thought it was not a "woman question," but a "human question." Mrs. Blake spoke on the subject of having women as census takers; it might be a way of ascertaining a woman's true age, and the superintendent who excluded them from the office, in acting in accordance with the law, did right; but the law was oppressive. She offered a resolution protesting against it as unjust and oppressive, and demanding its repeal, which was adopted. Miss Ida Frances Leggatt thought that sinewy women with brains wanted the ballot, but because they wore a petticoat instead of a pair of trowsers they had no vote. She ridiculed the idea of woman's wishing a protector; men were to blame for women's frivolities; she said she had not come dressed for the reporters, but would appear sometimes in a loose flowing robe with short sleeves, for their benefit. Miss Anthony thought that those women who were kept like canary birds, in gilt wire cages, did not want to vote, but those who were ill-treated by husbands or brothers would be sure to get converted.

THE Prime Minister of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald, has been drunk for several days, says the Toronto *Globe*, and incapacitated for public affairs. He gets drunk very frequently, according to the same authority. He was drunk during the last Fenian raid. He was drunk when Prince Arthur visited Canada. Now that Red River business is demanding all the statesmanship of the British Provinces, he "takes to the bottle." The *Globe* also complains that Captain Cameron is to have charge "of the police force" in Winnipeg. It objects to him because he is physically small and wears eye glasses, and because when the American pastmaster at Pembina saw him with McDougall's party, last winter, he said: "If you took off them beaks, and that pro-specting glass, and let the gas out, I'll be goldarned if you couldn't weigh him on our letter scales!" The *Globe* thinks that Cameron is not likely to inspire terror in Riel and his rebels. "There's a heap o' trouble" in Canada, just now.—*Detroit Post.*

THE excess of males over females in the different countries of the world has recently been the subject of investigation. In the United States, in 1850, in a total white population of 19,753,068 there was an excess of 499,734; in a total free colored population of 434,449, there was an excess of 17,647 females over males; and in a total slave population of 3,204,313 there was an excess of 76,344 males. In 1860, in a total white population of 27,003,344, there was an excess of 737,544 males; in a total colored population of 487,996, there was an excess of 19,996 females, in a slave population of 3,954,760, an excess of 115,196 males. In New York city, at present, it is asserted there are 11,000 more males than females, while there are 12,000 more females of a marriageable age than males of that class. In Great Britain, on the other hand, there is an excess of 700,000 females over males; and in France, Austria, Spain, Italy, and Prussia, with a population of 125,000,000, there are 1,047,000 more females than males.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON, colored, of New York, sued the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company for ejecting him from one of their cars, to a place on the front platform, on account of his color, claiming $2,500 damages, and the jury awarded him $10. Judge Giles, in summing up the case said that, as long as there was no statute forbidding the separation of passengers on account of color, he held that railroad companies had a right to run separate cars for colored people, if they were as good as the cars devoted to white folks, and in confirmation of his position instanced the "ladies cars" in use by so many railroads, claiming that common carriers had as much right to separate people on account of color as because of difference of sex. In this case, as no car for colored persons was furnished, he thought the company had committed a misdemeanor, though the amount of damages awarded shows that he considered it a very small one.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

VERY FAR AWAY.

One touch there is of magic white,
Surpassing that the moon's may show,
That to far sails the dying light
Lends, where the dark ships onward go
Upon the golden highway broad
That leads up to the Isles of God.

One touch of light more magic yet,
Of rarer snow than moon or star,
Where, with her graceful sails all set,
Some happy vessel seen afar,
As if in an enchanted sleep,
Steers o'er the tremulous silver'd deep.

O ship! O sail! far must ye be
Ere ye can like that vision light.
Over golden spaces of the sea,
From mysteries of the farest night,
Such touch comes never to the boat
Wherein across the waves we float.

Ogleams more magical and divine,
Life's whitest sail ye still refuse,
And dying on, elude my vision
Upon some distant bark ye choose.
By night or day, across the spray,
That sail is very far away.

Two loving hearts have been made one in Illinois, after a separation of sixty-five years. When they parted in anger, the swain was eighteen and the maiden sixteen.

"Pro Arts et Focis" is the title of a work in press in London, in which the author, a woman, takes grounds against the woman's rights movement.

There is a faint hope that the steamer reported fast in the ice off the coast of Greenland may be the City of Boston. She was reported to have had a short supply of sails, and after all control over her had been lost, she would have drifted in the direction of Greenland. If this supposition should prove true, and should the passengers and crew be saved, there will be three more Enoch Ardens.

The Grand Jury of Washington county, Ga., thus speak of the state of feeling existing between employer and employee. "We are gratified to note the increase of confidence and good feeling between planters and their employees; and notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the country and the influence brought to bear upon the susceptibility and ignorance of the latter class, they are constantly proving themselves well, and, indeed, deserve our commendation."

In a new figure danced at the English charity ball in Paris, the other evening, the candidate for a partner had to stand fire literally. He had to go through a stove and put his head in a hole, which was closed by a dish-cover. The lady in question took off the cover; if she liked the *plat*, she ordered him up hot, if she did not she ordered him cold—perhaps for supper or breakfast.

A Chinese lady of rank in San Francisco walks attended by three maids of honor bearing lighted sticks of punk, highly perfumed. "Her face is painted with a reckless disregard of expense, and her hair is saturated with oil. Running through the knot at the back of her head is an ivory dumb bell. On her head—gracefully waving in the wind—is a flower, which, from the fertilizing effect the oil is supposed to have, is judged to be indigenous. Her short, highly colored silk dress is beautifully embroidered, and her feet are encased in the customary canoe-shaped sandals."

Another case of insanity attended with bloodshed occurred recently in California. A woman saw another woman in company with her husband, and she "panicked" the latter to death. The husband and wife had not lived together for some time. It was another McFarland-Richardson case, with the parts interchanged,—the husband having left the wife, and the wife killing the husband. Turn about is fair play, in Mrs. Turner's opinion,—that being the killing Californian lady's name. An impartial, sympathising, and chivalrous jury will, unquestionably, acquit her with all the honors.

A recent Paris writer asserts that fully one-half the inventive genius of the entire world is contained in the United States. In 1830 over 100,000 patents have been issued from our Patent Office, while more than 50,000 applications have been refused. In England and France, on the other hand, the number granted is the remarkable genius of the French for creating new designs in ornamental and decorative art, the number granted during the past hundred years has been but about 80,000 by each government.

The Mormons have been holding imposing funeral ceremonies at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake city, over the remains of Brigham Young, a brother of Brigham Young. It seems odd to read that "business was suspended during the funeral services at Zion's co-operative workshop."

The latest discoverer of perpetual motion is Joseph Cardons, of Detroit, who claims to have invented a time piece which, when once started, will never stop.

Quincy, Illinois, has a total public debt of $1,340,000, of which, $163,400 is bonded. The expenditures for the fiscal year have been $41,200 in excess of the receipts.

PERSONAL.

Theatrical people say that Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Alexander Henderson, were married on Thursday of last week in New York.

Professor Agassiz will visit Fort Anedort, Warren county, Ohio, this summer, to prosecute scientific explorations. The antiquities of the fort will not prove objects of greater curiosity to the distinguished savant than will the servant himself to the inhabitants of that immediate neighborhood.

The President has appointed, and the Senate confirmed, Joseph A. Wheelock, editor of the St. Paul *Press*, as postmaster of St. Paul, vice D. A. J. H. Stewart, who was peremptorily retired.

According to Fitz Hugh Ludlow, Brigham Young is one of the richest men in the world. Some idea may be had of his immense wealth when we state, on the authority of that writer, that a single New York house has invested sixty millions in securities on his account, and in possession in Great Britain enough to bet a third largest depositor in the Bank of England.

Miss Hosmer is now modelling in clay a full-long figure of Maria Sophia, the ex-Queen of the two Sicilies.

Several of the German universities are about to establish courses in English literature for the behoof of American students.

Hon. McNiel Seymour, a distinguished citizen, lawyer, and politician of Mount Moris, Livingston, County, N. Y., died Saturday morning.

A Belgian pedler was recently murdered in Bruges, and as a recompense to his wife the government has granted her a pension for life.

The Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy to meet on the 20th inst., are: Rear Admiral H. K. Hoff, President; Commodore A. M. Pennock, Capt. W. Mullan Reynolds, Surgeon Beale, Paymaster G. F. Cutter, Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, and Gen. Pitcher.

General George E. Pickett corrects the account of a sensation reporter's "interview" with him in a few immaterial points. The report included a conversation upon the subject of the General's appointment to military service under the Viceroy of Egypt. The General now says that first, he has received no such appointment; second, he never had any such interview; third, no reporter for the paper in question ever called on him. General Pickett ought to know something about it.

Mr. Mungen, of Ohio, it is reported, has requested the Secretary of War to cancel the recent appointment of a cadet to West Point upon his nomination, as he hears that persons whose influence was used with him, were pecuniarily rewarded.

Miss Spencer, who is clerk in the Iowa legislature, recently made a speech on being presented with a silver tea-set.

Paul B. Du Chaillu, the celebrated French African explorer, is to have the gold medal voted to him by the Imperial Geographical Society of France, presented to him by their request, at a meeting of the American geographical and Statistical Society to be held at Cooper Institute, New York, to-night.

MR. WILSON MACDONALD, the sculptor, has finished his clay model equestrian statue of General Lyon. It has been cast in plaster, and is now ready to be taken to its destination, St. Louis. The sketch represents the General as he appeared just before he was shot at the battle of Wilson's Creek, seated on his horse and waving his hat. On the pedestal are the words, "I will lead you," which he is said to have used at that time when leading the Second Kansas. The figure, as it appears in the sketch, is of half-life measurement, and the statue when finally cast will be three times the size of the sketch. In an equestrian statue the main work is the horse, and in making this it was Mr. MacDonald's purpose to depart from the traditional, heavy-limbed animal usually represented, and to make a thoroughbred which would be likely to carry its rider as long as there was life in it; and in this he has succeeded.

MR. PIKE, who it will be remembered proposed to build an Opera House in Cincinnati, and failed to enter upon the project, replies to the strictures of the journals of that city in a lengthy card, in which he states that he never dreamed of doing so foolish a thing as building an Opera House or hotel in Cincinnati with his own means, and never had any idea that such a project would succeed. "It ended," he says, "as I expected, and the press are foolish in making their flings at me. I must congratulate myself that my proposition was not accepted, for it would have proved an elephant of great feeding capacity than the Opera House I built in New York, which I fortunately found a customer for." Mr. Pike, it appears, merely wanted $2,500,000 from the citizens of Cincinnati. Less than that amount would not tempt him to undertake the supervision of such a building as "he could find a customer for."

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Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

AN INVITATION TO THE COUNTRY.

Already, close by our summer dwelling,
The Easter sparrow repeats her song;
A merry warbler, she chides the blossoms—
The idle blossoms that sleep so long.

The blue bird chants from the elm's long branches,
A hymn to welcome the budding year;
The tenth wind wanders from field to forest,
And softly whispers: The spring is here.

Come daughter mine from the gloomy city,
Before those lays from the elm have ceased;
The violet breathes, by our door, as sweetly
As in the air of her native East.

Though many a flower in the woods is waking:
The daffodil is our doorside queen;
She pushes upward in swaird already,
To spot with sunshine the early green.

No lays so joyous as these are warbled
From wiry prison by maiden's bower;
No pampered bloom of the green-house chamber
Has half the charm of the lawn's first flower.

Yet these sweet sounds or the early season,
And these fair sights of its sunny days,
Are only sweet when we fondly listen,
And only fair when we fondly gaze.

There is no glory in star or blossom,
Till looked upon by a loving eye;
There is no fragrance in April breezes,
Till breathed with joy as they wander by.

Come, Julia dear, for the sprouting willows,
The opening flowers and the gleaming brooks,
And lo! the green in the sun, are waiting
Their dower of beauty from thy glad looks.
—*W. C. Bryant.*

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MUSICAL.

Mr. Wm. F. Kotch is about to start on a concert tour with Miss Louise Kellogg, Signor Lotti, Signor Randolfi, Herr Carl Werner and Mr. B. Mills, with Mr. Whitely as accompanist.

Madame Parepa Rosa's last appearance in New York will be on the 14th and 15th inst., on which occasion the Opera will perform "Don Giovanni" and "Oberon." After her departure for Europe Mr. C. D. Hess, who was a co-operator with Mr. Carl Rosa in the management, will retain the troupe, strengthened by Mr. and Mrs. Bowler, Mr. Drayton and Mr. Peakes; and next season he will resume the performances of English opera.

Mdlle. Christine Nilsson was to make her first appearance at the Italian Opera, Drury Lane, as Alice, in "Roberto il Diavolo," on the 5th of May. She is under engagement to visit the United States the ensuing fall.

Miss Louisa Pyne has announced her intention to retire from public life.

The will of Louis Moreau Gottschalk, the eminent and popular pianist who died in Rio Janeiro recently, was admitted to probate in Philadelphia on Friday last. This will was made as far back as January 14, 1856. All the property, real and personal, is left to his mother as a life estate. After her death it reverts to the brothers and sisters of the deceased pianist. Mrs. Gottschalk having died previous to her son, the surviving children will come into immediate possession of the property. Mr. Charles Vezin, merchant, of Philadelphia, is appointed executor. The value of the estate is estimated to be about twenty-five thousand dollars.

The "Man Flute" is the title given to a certain Don Ferreyra, who is now performing at a Belfast theater. He produces all the effects of a flute without having recourse to any instrument whatever.

The late W. Harrison, of the Pyne & Harrison opera troupe, was a man of very violent temper. He made a great many enemies. One evening, at an operatic representation, some one had secretly placed a button in the pistol which was fired at him as a part of the play, and he very narrowly escaped being hit. The next morning at rehearsal it was noticed that the coat of every member of the chorus lacked one button.

THE DRAMA.

Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crow) is in Paris for her health.

Madame Ristori is in Paris, and has settled in her old quarters on the Boulevard Malesherbes.

No less than three managers have new theaters in New York in their minds. It seems probable that a new one will be erected this summer, on Twenty-third street, and it is even said that Mr. J. W. Florence will be the manager.

The latest sensation in the ballet line is the arrival of a troupe of genuine Spanish dancers for the Grand Opera House, New York, who were secured in some grove on the banks of the Guadalquiver, by the indomitable Max. Maretzek.

C. D. Hess, manager of the Crosby Opera House, has been tendered a complimentary benefit by the editors and proprietors of the Chicago daily papers, the *Times* alone excepted. Mr. Hess is a very deserving and intelligent and liberal manager, and has the good opinion of the members of the press wherever he is known.

It was once said of the elder Booth that "the blind could see him in his voice, and the deaf could hear him in his visage."

Joe Jefferson has given up his European campaign for the present, and will occupy Booth's theater, New York, during the latter part of the summer.

Fechter, the tragedian, has concluded to take up his abode in Boston. He will assume the management of Selwyn's Theater, and will gather around him a brilliant company, comprising, among other distinguished members of the profession, J. W. Wallack, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mrs. Chanfrau and Miss Morant, and an era of theatric splendor is to be inaugurated which shall be the glory of the "Hub" and the envy of all other cities.

THINGS are not always as bad as they are represented to be. In Chicago, for instance, where divorces and prize fights are the staple news, a journal, the *Evening Post*, has the moral courage to proclaim a new code. Hereafter, the *Post* will eschew reports of prize fights, and cease publishing (in all their disgusting details) the divorce cases with which Chicago papers are generally so highly seasoned. It also subscribes to the following article of faith, as if they too were new. "We firmly, undoubtingly, and hopefully believe in God and the immortal life. We believe in the responsibility which rests upon every human creature to do his utmost to make the world better and happier in view of that life." This code, so commonly indorsed elsewhere, will doubtless create considerable comment in Chicago.

DISCUSSING the frankling privilege the *Tycoon* puts the case in a nutshell: "The principles which should control this whole matter are these:

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of JOHN VOGAL, late of the Sixteenth Ward, City of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been duly granted to the subscriber by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and all having claims will present them duly authenticated to
JOHN WEILER, Executor.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 9, 1870.

The present premium on greenbacks over National Bank notes, in New York, should give our Congressional financiers a hint as to what would be the immediate result of increasing National Bank notes, even if there was no corresponding retirement of greenbacks. The concentration of currency in the cities, at present, has increased the deposits of all city banks, and made a necessity for a corresponding increase in their legal-tender reserves. But as the same necessity has also been experienced by the banks that have made this increase of deposits with their correspondents in New York, the currency that has been accumulated by the general increase of deposits has consisted of a larger proportion of National Bank notes than usual. The result is that the banks of New York are now offering to loan National Bank notes free of interest for a week if the borrowers will pay the loan in greenbacks. In other words, they are offering a premium on greenbacks over bank notes equal to the interest of the money for a week. This is a small premium, it is true, but it is a premium, and though the present situation is not entirely new, having been experienced before, for reasons of plenty, it goes to show that, if there was any considerable increase in the present volume of National Bank notes in circulation, even $50,000,000, we should at once have bankers sorting the currency received in deposits, and sending the National Bank notes to the redeeming agencies of the banks for redemption in greenbacks. If, now, without any increase of greenbacks, the mere concentration of money in the cities can create a premium on greenbacks, it is quite certain that any change in the proportions of greenbacks and National Bank notes would establish the custom, at once, of actual *redemptions* in greenbacks; and, as a large proportion of National Bank notes became larger, compared to the amount of the greenbacks, the latter would continually appreciate toward par in gold. This would be the tendency, even if the proportion between the two currencies were changed by an increase of National Bank notes without any decrease of greenbacks, but when greenbacks had once advanced to par and actual redemptions in gold were made by the Treasury, there would always be an element of weakness in our financial system, because they would be borrowers by which a financial panic of speculation might cause a suspension of specie payments again. There would be no safety then in any presumption of specie payments without providing for the gradual, but complete retirement of the greenbacks.

—The government bond market was insensible to the decline in gold, and prices were steady and strong throughout. Its firmness being due to a continual investment demand on the part of capitalists and moneyed institutions, who, unable to earn more than four or five per cent. on call, with the prospect of an easier money market yet in the summer, are desirous of obtaining the six per cent gold interest which the five twenties carry.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Bonds '81	116½	116¾
U. S. Bonds '62	111½	111¾
U. S. Bonds '64	110¾	111
U. S. Bonds '65	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds new, '65	110¾	111
U. S. Bonds '67	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '68	113¾	113¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Gold	114½	114¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 7.	May 9.
Gold	114¼	114¾
U. S. Bonds, 1881	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds, new issue, '65	110¾	111
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	110¾	110¾
U. S. Currency 6s	112¾	113

—The *Herald* of Saturday says: The stock market was very active in the ruling feature, Lake Shore, the transactions in which were on an enormous scale, while the price advanced to 100¾. The "point" is so generally and confidently communicated that it is going to all sorts of extravagant figures that good reason exists for the belief that the Lake Shore clique have been selling the stock from 95 upward. They easily got out of all their stock below 99, but the machine was given so much impetus with the public that it kept on running after the clique was safe, and, further, in fact, than the clique wish it. Last year the clique unloaded at 100 to 101, and then put a stop on rising until it touched 110, when the public discovered the trick and played it on them with the same election dodge. Since last year Lake Shore has declared millions actual cash, and through other causes. When it broke in the panic to 76 the Vanderbilt party bought it in and loaded up with it all the way to 86.

The earlier transactions of the day at the Stock Exchange were on a very large scale, and the dealings in Lake Shore continued excited, the price advancing to 101¾. Here it became evident that the stock was without the support of the clique, and it declined again to 100¾, at which it was heavy when the street market left off this evening. The early enthusiasm was due to a forthcoming of the bank statement. After the actual publication, which was decidedly unfavorable, the cliques in Lake Shore having sold on the buoyancy produced by it, operated very favorable features. The rest of the market reacted with Lake Shore, and yielded a quarter to one per cent. from the highest prices, the market at closing giving the impression that most of the speculative operations are closed, and that next week will witness a general realization on their part. There will be many instances where the cliques, who are strongly entrenched on some stocks, will doubtless take advantage of the chance to buy all the "short" stock that is offered in the forthcoming "break" in Lake Shore.

—The opening table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 9, 1870.	10 A M	30 A M	11 A M	30 12 M	1 P M	30 P M	3 P M
New York Central	198½	198¾	198½	198¾	198¾	198¾	198¾
New Jersey Central	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Erie	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Harlem	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
Michigan Central	102½	102½	102¼	102½	102½	102½	102½
Michigan Southern	100¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	100¼	100¼	100¼
Illinois Central		108		108	108	108	108
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		108		108	108	108	108
Chicago and Northwestern	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	82	82	82
Do preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul	65¾	66	66	66	66¼	66¼	66¼
St. Paul preferred	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Toledo and Wabash	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	57	57	57
Toledo and Wabash pref		78		78			
Fort Wayne		94¼		94		94¼	
Chicago and Alton		140¼		140¼		140¼	
Ohio and Mississippi	38½	37⅞	38	38	38¼	38¼	38⅜
Western Union Telegraph		32¾		32¾		32¾	
Pacific Mail	42¾	41¾	42	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
Adams Express		65¼		65¼		65¼	
United States Express		17¾		17¾		17¾	
American Express		44¼		44¼		44¼	
United States Express	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Gold		114¾		114¾		114¾	

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	199¼	199¾	½	
N. J. Central	119	119¾	¾	
Erie	23½	23⅝	⅛	
Harlem	144¼	144¾	½	
Reading	102¾	102¾		
Mich. Central	123¾	124	¼	
Mich. Southern	100¾	100¾		
Illinois Central	141¼	141¼		
Cleve. and Pitts.	105¾	106	¼	
Chicago and North'w'n	82¾	82¾		
Do preferred	91¾	91¾		
Rock Island	124¾	124¾	¼	
St. Paul	66¾	66¾		
Do. preferred	86¾	86¾		
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾		
Chicago and Alton	140¼	140¼		
Ohio and Miss.	38¾	38¾		
Western U. Tel.	32¾	32¾		
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾		
Adams Express	65¼	65¼		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	17¾	17¾		
American U. S. Ex	44¼	44¼		
U. S. Express	44¼	45¾	¾	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, May 9, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market, since our last, has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demand. Sugars are firmer, with a reported advance of ⅛c. The spring trade has been an active one, the amount of business transacted being unusually large. During the past few days trade has been confined generally to the wants of the home market; taken as a whole prices have been well maintained, and a fair volume of business has been transacted. Bacon and provisions continued firm with a good demand for home purposes; prices are no higher, although the tendency of the market is firmer. The stock in first hands is not a large one, large dealers are still on the lookout to ascertain where they can obtain additional supplies. Since our last the receipts were 1 bbl, 316 tons and 2 bbls of bacon. Flour —holders continue firm in their views; we can report a fair trade demand; dealers note a fair business being transacted; although wheat has advanced, holders of flour don't consider it safe to advance prices. The result is consumers have all the advantage on their side. The receipts by river and rail were 1,353 bbls. Since our last issue the mills were doing a good local trade and would refuse concessions in order to sell a round lot. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts since our last were 295 bbls; market firm with a good jobbing demand. The season for activity is drawing to a close.—We are reported sales at $4@4 50 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The markets are firm with a good trade demand. Prices, however, have undergone no changes. The rates were: Soda ash, common, 4c; refined 4¼c; potash 7¼@7½c; pearls 9@9½c.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was dull, the demand being limited. Sales were reported at 50@60c ₱ gallon.

BROOMS—The market was not an active one; we are reported sales from store: fancy $5 50; No. 1 at $4 50; No. 2 at $4 00; No. 3 at $3 50; common at $2 50@3 00 ₱ dozen, as per quality.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand, buyers being scarce; sales of Canada medium at $1 80@1 75; prime small navy at $1 75@1 80 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—The market contains a large stock; buyers were shy and not desirous of putting a large amount of money in butter at the present time; the extreme rates for choice table were 25@27c; other lots sold down to a low figure.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was devoid of animation; prices unchanged; sales of apples reported at 6@6½c. Peaches—quarters 7@8c; halves 9@9½c; pitted cherries 28c; blackberries 13@14c.

CRANBERRIES—The season is about over. We omit prices, being very irregular.

CARBON OIL—The market during the past few days has exhibited more firmness; standard and brands were reported at 24c, a slight advance.

CHEESE—Market firm with a good trade demand. The receipts for some time past were small. Sales: Goodrich 16@16½c; New York Goshen 17½@18c; New York dairy 16½@17c.

EGGS—The market was dull, the receipts by the Zanesville packet Julia were 410 bxs, bbls and tubs; the most considered the outside rate.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 35@40c; sales of prime peach blows from store at 45@48c ₱ bushel.

FEED—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand. The receipts since our last were 50 sacks; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 35; screenings 90c; mixed corn $1 30; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ₱ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—We have nothing new to note; dealers report a fair business at $5 @ 5 ₱ bbl; $4 75 in sacks.

HAY—The market is well supplied. We note regular sales of Eastern white at $1 75; Cleveland timothy $2 25 by barrel.

CEMENT—Sales of Plasmix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—The market contains only a limited supply; the demand, however, was moderate with sales at 5c@5 25 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—The demand being moderate, sales were of a similar description: sales at 95c@$1 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—In good demand with sales of live chickens at 65c@$1 ₱ pair by the coop.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails and tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is steady but not very active; we are reported sales at $13 ₱ ton.

SALT—The market was steady but not active. We are reported sales by the car load at $1 55@1 75 barrel; from store at $1 80@2 00. Usual advance.

HAY—The market was dull with large offerings. Prices have further declined. Sales were reported from wagon at $12, 18@20 ₱ ton. Baled for shipping.

HIDES—Prices have undergone no change; we are reported sales of green salted at 10@11c; green butchers' 7@8c; green calf 12½c; dry flint 22@24c; dry salted 16@17c.

PEARS—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at 8 50@2 00 ₱ bushel.

TALLOW—Dull and nominal; mixed lots sell readily at 4@4½c ₱ ₱.

VINEGARS—The market, taken as a whole, was firm, with a steady trade demand, unusually so for the season. Coffees are very firm, with an upward tendency. Molasses are similarly firm; the extreme rates for choice table were 55@57c; other lots sold down to a low figure.

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POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 35@40c; sales of prime peach blows from store at 45@48c ₱ bushel.

FEED—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand. The receipts since our last were 50 sacks; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 35; screenings 90c; mixed corn $1 30; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ₱ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—We have nothing new to note; dealers report a fair business at $5 @ 5 ₱ bbl; $4 75 in sacks.

LIME—The market is well supplied. We note regular sales of Eastern white at $1 75; Cleveland white $2 25 by barrel.

CEMENT—Sales of Plasmix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ bbl.

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COFFEE—Rio, fair 18½@19c; good 19½@20c; prime 20½@21c; Laguayra 20½@21c; Java 25@27c; Mocha 28@30c; other lots sold down to a low figure.

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COFFEE—Rio, fair 18½@19c; good 19½@20c; prime 20½@21c; Laguayra 20½@21c; Java 25@27c; Mocha 28@30c; other lots sold down to a low figure.

RICE—Carolina is firm at 9@9½c; Imperial $1 40, $1 60 and $1 80; Oolong 85c, $1 25 and $1 45; Sou Chong 90c, $1 25 and $1 50 ₱ ₱.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand, buyers being scarce; sales of Canada medium at $1 80@1 75; prime small navy at $1 75@1 80 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—The market contains a large stock; buyers were shy and not desirous of putting a large amount of money in butter at the present time; the extreme rates for choice table were 25@27

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Condren, Bridget; Streator, Ill.	3
Easton, David M.; Cincinnati, O.	3
Flaherty, James; Ellsworth, Kas.	3
Kerner, Mr.; Enon Valley, Pa.	3
McGraw, Julia; Middletown, Pa.	3
Reed, Emma; Adrian, Mich.	3
Trovilla, S. J.; Aledo, Ill.	3

WANTED.—All kinds of rags and paper stock, by Frazier, Metzger & Co., 82 Third avenue.

LIBERTY GRAYS.—There will be a meeting of the Liberty Grays, at the hall of Post 17, G. A. R., on Wednesday evening.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES.—Geo. B. Hill, Northwest corner Wood street and Third avenue. tf

THE thirty-sixth anniversary of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, will be held at the institution, Bridge street, Tuesday, May 10, at 3 P. M.

SILK HATS.—Old hats made new, and new ones of the most elegant styles manufactured, by Geo. L. Troupe on Fifth avenue. Reader, give him a call.

THE American Hotel, Massillon, Ohio, rates two dollars per day. Postoffice, barber, bath and billiard rooms in same building. Also, a first class livery in connection.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.—The Brady's Bend Iron Company have for sale tracts of oil land near the big well on Armstrong run, and also lots suitable for building sites. See advertisement elsewhere.

U. P. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The United Presbyterian General Assembly will hold its annual session in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, (Rev. Dr. Clark's) commencing on the fourth Wednesday—the 25th of May.

IN LIMBO.—The notorious Martin Brawdy was placed in limbo last evening, having been arrested, on complaint of Albert Berlatt for kicking him in the public highway. He will be brushed up this morning.

PICK POCKETS.—Does Chief of Police Hague know that there are several pick pockets in the city? They operated about the Monongahela wharf, and we hear of one lady, passenger on the steamboat St. Charles, being relieved of her wallet.

ITALY AROUSED.—Victor Modini, visited the watchhouse last evening and had an officer sent to arrest her step-father, Marlin Connere, whom she stated had attempted to kill her, at in their home in Virgin alley. On being taken to the lock-up he left thirty dollars for his appearance this morning and was released.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE, N. Y., have a well established business in this city and throughout Pennsylvania. *A competent* man to act as general agent in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania is desired. Address Huntley & Seltzer, 110 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia, or Box 48, Buchanan P. O., Pa.

A FIRST CLASS man is wanted in each county in Pennsylvania, to represent the old Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. To energetic men, good terms and material will be given. Address with full references T. H. Brosnan, General Agent, Lock Box 84, Pittsburgh. MWF

ROBBERY OF A RAILROAD CAR.—Officer Wilson, of the depot police, last evening arrested a boy named Daniel McCoy, alias Rafferty, for the larceny of two caddies of tobacco, from a car of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was locked up, and this morning information for larceny will be lodged against him.

GRAND EXHIBITION.—On Friday evening next there will be a grand exhibition of the pupils of **Mrs. Slack Davis at Lafayette Hall**, The first part of the exhibition will consist of dancing, and the second of the performance of a piece called "The Princess, or the Mystery of the Pearls," written expressly for this occasion. Tickets of admission $1.

THE GRAYS.—At a meeting of the Duquesne Grays, held last evening, it was decided that the public parade, arranged to take place this evening, be postponed until next Monday evening, in consequence of the inclement state of the weather. The members of Company "D" will be likely to have all their uniforms by that time, so that the entire battalion can turn out.

DROWNED IN THE MONONGAHELA.—Saturday morning, four men were rowing between **Webster's and Gilmore's landings**, when an oar lock of the skiff broke, capsizing the craft and drowning one of the party, Wm. Skales, better known as Haddy. The deceased was an Englishman, and had just sent to England for his wife and two children. Friends have telegraphed to stop them coming. The body had not been recovered at last accounts.

THE physicians of the American Medical Association are strongly bent on the adoption of means to prevent apothecaries from filling their prescriptions more than once without distinct permission from the physician giving it. They argue that it is decidedly prejudicial to health; but what is worse, it is a tax on patients' or their own pockets we are not informed. The apothecary would regard such a law, if adopted, as "more honored in the breach than the observance."

THE COAL TRADE.—The recent rains have swollen our rivers considerably, and last evening the Monongahela contained eleven feet and rising. The coal men taking advantage of the rise have prepared a fleet containing 1,325,000 bushels, which will be sent off to-day for Madison, Cincinnati, Nashville and Louisville. If the river remains high for a day or two longer 2,000,000 bushels more will go out. Thus it will be seen that at one rise over 3,000,000 bushels go down the river.

AN ERROR.—Our attention has been called to an error in the lecture of Rev. Father Hickey, published yesterday, where he refers to the refusal of the Central Board of Education to close the schools on Good Friday, and remarks that on the assembling of the Board ordered that no school be held on the day of the Fifteenth Amendment celebration. The Reverend gentleman was misinformed, because the proceedings of the Board show that only the colored schools were ordered closed on that day.

PARTIAL HEARING HAD.—Yesterday afternoon a hearing took place before Mayor Brush in the case of Walter Ferguson and Walter Irwin, charged on oath of John Anderson with aggravated assault and battery. The alleged offense was committed in Chartiers township, and the quarrel it seems grew out of a "dog fight." Clubs appear to have been used on Anderson. Ferguson obtained a warrant for the assault and the hearing was postponed until to-day to give Anderson an opportunity to have additional witnesses present.

THE POINT DROWNING.—Alderman Donaldson, it seems, empannelled a jury on Saturday and proceeded to hold an inquest on the remains of George Fox, the missing South Sider, found in the river at the point. A few witnesses were examined, but at the request of deceased's brother-in-law the inquest was adjourned until Saturday next. The last seen of Mr. Fox alive was about twelve o'clock on the night of his disappearance, when he left a saloon on Pennsylvania avenue to go home. There were no signs of violence whatever on the body.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—William Kocher appeared before Mayor Brush yesterday, and lodged complaint against Joseph Smaltzer for felonious assault and battery. The accused was arrested, and after a hearing committed to jail in default of bail for trial. From the testimony adduced, it appeared that Kocher was sitting on a door step in Birmingham on Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock, when the latter came by and relieved him of a dollar. Kocher said something to him and immediately arose, when the defendant struck him twice on the head and once on the shoulder, each time with a knife. He identified Smaltzer as his assailant, hence his committal.

Sent to the House of Refuge.

Mayor Brush yesterday sent a lad named William Little, aged fifteen years, to the House of Refuge for miscellaneous stealing. He stole a couple of opera glasses from the store of Portzer & Mains, and sold one of them for two pieces of pie, and the other for three tickets for the Varieties. He also stole a set of silver spoons from his mother, and a sum of money from a Mrs. West. All the stolen goods were recovered. A companion, who was arrested with Little, was discharged. Both were arrested not long since for pilfering at the Mercy Hospital Fair, but were discharged. This time Little did not fare so well. Little, it seems, has not been under any parental training lately, his father's time being given wholly to drink, and to-day Mayor Brush will send the father to the Workhouse.

BISHOP KINGSLEY'S DEATH.

Particulars from Beyroute.

The family of Bishop Kingsley have received a long letter from Dr. Henry Bannister, dated Beyroute, April 8th, from which we are permitted to make some extracts. Dr. Bannister says:

"The Bishop and I met providentially in Jerusalem. He desired, if practicable, to make the tour through the Holy Land in our party. His horse-back ride from Joppa to Jerusalem had been very severe to him. We procured as easy a riding horse as possible for him, and he came on with us with appparently ease and excellent health. After twenty days we arrived here April 3d. Next day, Sabbath, we attended church, on Monday visited the Missionaries, and procured our passports and tickets to sail next day evening for Constantinople. We rose early Tuesday morning, took a good view of the snowy Lebanon, ate our breakfast, returned to our room and packed our little duties for our evening voyage. Not the least complaint of poor health or bad feeling did I hear till about 9 A. M. Some rheumatic pain, as he called it, then seized his left side. I thought it sympathy with the rheumatic feeling we had both felt more or less in the left shoulder blade. His pain increased, became acute and he laid himself on his bed. Soon he spoke of it as severe, and going to the arm and fingers' ends. I asked what I should do. He said nothing that I can think of. I asked him if he had any relieving medicine for such a case. He arose, unlocked his satchel, took a vial labelled 'Pain Reliever,' applied it to his arm and side, also poured a little in a glass, remarking to me to observe how we would separate the gum guacum in it, and drank it off. He was not at all alarmed, and I was not. I supposed it would relieve him in a few hours.

"Soon I noticed him perspiring, and he complained of cold feet. Hot water was brought and I bathed his feet. Perhaps his feet remained ten minutes on the water. He spoke of feeling relief; but shortly in a low tone he said he felt bad again from medicine or other cause. Adjusting the bed clothes, I supposed to lie down again. I turned from him a moment. When I saw him at the next moment, he was staggering and sinking to the floor.

"I flew to raise him in consternation I called for help; before it came he was speechless, glassy and strange. We raised him on the bed, thinking it was a faint fit. He soon grasped heavily, still I suspected not the cause.

"The doctor who had been called for, first entered the room, examined his pulse and heart, and pronounced the inaction of both. He grasped once more and was gone.

"The body and effects were taken charge of by the American Consul and the missionaries. The funeral was held in the Church. The remains were followed to the beautiful Prussian Protestant cemetery by the President and students of the College, and a large procession of residents and sojourners. There were no facilities for embalming at Beyroute; no metallic coffin could be procured. For the present the body must rest where he died."

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Man Found Dying at the Foot of a Stair Case—He is Taken into a Saloon and Expires—Suspicions of Foul Play.

Last night a man named Patsy Collins was drinking at a saloon kept by Pat McConnell, No. 283 Third avenue, and became considerably intoxicated. He was advised by a number of persons in the saloon to go home, and started out with the promise of doing so. But instead of going home he visited the adjoining premises, kept by Carrie Jones, a woman of ill-repute.

About a half hour after Collins left the saloon he was found at the foot of the stair case leading to the premises of Carrie Jones, in an apparently insensible condition. He was taken into the saloon, and there were scene signs of life, but about eleven o'clock—three-quarters of an hour after he left the saloon of McConnell—he died. He was unable after he was discovered to make any statement, and how he came to his death is a mystery; but severe bruises on his body and the wounds—five in number—upon his head, and a gash across his temple, would indicate that he had been murdered.

It is stated on reliable authority that a man named John Nicholson and a man named Daniel Kerr were in the house shortly before the supposed murder was committed, but after the discovery they were nowhere to be found, and although the police have been constantly on the look out for them, no clue to their whereabouts was obtained until a late hour.

Carrie Jones was arrested, and is in the lock-up. She is very incoherent in her statements about the affair. At one time she says that what Collins was sitting on the stairs and fell down. At another time she stated that he came up stairs with a revolver, and Nicholson told him to put it up, after which he fell down stairs. The affair as yet is a mystery.

Kerr was arrested at one o'clock this morning, at his residence on Second avenue, by officer Ghers[illegible]. He professed entire ignorance of the affair, and says he was in the saloon drinking, and that is all he knows about the affair.

The last statement of Carrie Jones is that the two men went in her room, Collins came in, and they went into the hall when the scuffle ensued, and Kerr drew a revolver during the affray. She manifests a great deal of concern about Nicholson and says that she will not, under any circumstances, testify against him, and from the variety of stories she has told it would appear that but little credence can be placed in her statements. She talks a great deal like a woman who knows all about the affair, and says, "Well, they can't hang them both, and they can't prove anything by me."

Collins lived in Redoubt alley and was a man of family, and when not under the influence of liquor is reported to have been a man not at all quarrelsome. A young man who is called "Larry" Hays, and who came with the party to the watch house was locked up, but says that he knew nothing about the matter and he went to the house shortly after the murder, and then returned to the saloon, when he was informed of the matter and went after a doctor. He is considered by the detectives the most important witness in the affair, but says that he knows nothing about the murder, and if the woman Jones refuses to testify, as she now says she will, it would seem that little light will be thrown upon the matter.

Kerr is a middle aged man, and mate on one of the river steamers. He looks like a man who is capable of keeping his own counsel.

Carrie Jones is a woman of prepossessing appearance, plainly dressed, and looks as though she was once possessed of considerable beauty. But her incoherent statements would make it look as though if she was tried for murder a plea of insanity could be put in.

Perhaps at the hearing this morning some light may be thrown upon the affair.

ROOFING PAPERS, and roll paper for lining inside of houses, for sale by Frazier, Metzger & Co., 82 Third avenue.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Meeting of Workingmen—Protest Against the Reduction of the Duty on Iron, Steel and Other Manufactures—Call for a Mass Meeting.

The workmen in the employ of the several steel, iron, and copper works, in the Twelfth ward, held a meeting on Saturday afternoon last, at four o'clock, to take action looking to a formal protest against the passage of the Tariff bill now before Congress, by which it is proposed to reduce the tariff on iron, steel and other articles of foreign manufacture. After consultation, the meeting adjourned, to reassemble at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

At the time stated, the workmen reassembled, and the meeting was called to order by electing Mr. Aaron Cozad, chairman, and appointing Messrs. A. M. Summers and ——— Secretaries.

The business of the meeting having been announced, the following preamble and resolutions were read:

WHEREAS, Certain persons in the employ of foreign capitalists, and for their own gain, are urging the Congress of these United States to reduce the tariff on iron, steel, and other articles manufactured in foreign countries; and to accomplish their end assert that the working people of America are not opposed to the proposed reductions of duties, and that the majority of the people are in favor of a low tariff; therefore, we, the workingmen of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, *protest that we are not in favor of a low tariff* on such articles as are manufactured in foreign countries, and imported to this country and sold, to the great injury of the manufacturers of America, and do therefore

Resolve, That any man who advocates free trade or a low tariff shall not receive our votes for any office of profit or honor, but we will ignore all political ties, and support the men who endeavor to protect our home industries.

Resolved, That we request the workingmen of Allegheny county to join us in a petition to Congress, praying that the present tariff law may remain unchanged, or if any change be made they give us higher rates rather than lower rates.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions: Messrs. Aaron Cozad, John Hancock, John Graham, George Rutter, and C. A. M. Myers.

It was moved and adopted that a petition be drawn up solely in the name and on behalf of the workingmen of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

On motion, Messrs. Bates, Bats, James Woods, Wm. Coriess, D. N. Wylie, Ed. Armstrong and Wm. Bryant were appointed a committee to collect names for the purpose of urging them to examine into the tariff question.

Committees were then appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting of workingmen, to be held on the old Fair Grounds, in the Twelfth ward, on Wednesday (to-morrow) evening, at half past seven o'clock, to discuss the subject of protection to home industries. Several able speakers have been engaged, and will deliver addresses at this meeting.

LIEUTENANT W. F. STEWART.

Tribute to the Memory of the Deceased.

At the muster-in of Post No. 235, G. A. R., at the Templars' Hall, Bellevernon, Fayette county, on Friday evening, April 29th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death in distant seas, many sailors of our navy, and with them the gallant, young Lieutenant Stewart, son of the Hon. Andrew Stewart of this county; and,

WHEREAS, We sympathize with the bereaved father in his deep affliction, and deem it a duty to name our Post in honor of a departed comrade, therefore,

Resolved, That this be known as Lieutenant Wm. F. Stewart Post, No. 235, as a tribute to the memory of him who went down with the Oneida in Yokohama Bay.

GEO. V. MILLER, Post Commander.
J. M. RYAN, Adjutant.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Resolutions Adopted by Post No. 3.

Post No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, at a meeting held last evening, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, God in his mysterious providence has taken away from us our comrade E. T. Whitmore, whose kindness of heart and genial spirit had endeared him to us,

Be it therefore Resolved, That we tender to the family our sympathy in this their hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That in token of our regard for our brother we wear the usual mourning badge of the order, and drape the Hall of Hays Post No. 3 in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records and a copy transmitted to the family of our deceased comrade, and also that they be published in the daily papers of this city.

BOARD BILLS.

Cases Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.

On Saturday morning last officer Costello discovered two men, named Michael Mahen and James Welsh, fighting on Penn street, in the Seventeenth ward. He arrested them and they paid a fine of one dollar and costs on Sunday morning.

It appeared from the manner in which the defendants plead to be released that they had had a fight about a board bill, and the result after the hearing was on Monday morning two suits. Welsh sued Mahen for assault and battery, and Mahen responded by a cross suit. Both defendants were required to give bail for trial at Court. Both waived a hearing, believing that they had justice on their side.

John Frauholtz also alleged that William Michael, by falsely representing that he would pay a board bill to the amount of seventy-two dollars, had rendered himself amenable to the law. The defendant was required to give bail for Court.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny County, Monday, May 9, 1870:

Jno. Garbar to Joseph Grounds, April 7, 1870; 2 lots of ground in village of Temperanceville.....$900

Abraham Troup to John Roads, May 5, 1870; 10 acres of land in Elizabeth township, with buildings.....$1,000

Walter Williams to T. D. Oltman, March 7, 1870; lot 16 by 18 feet on Isabella street, Allegheny, with buildings.....$2,000

Henry Neeley to A. Headland, April 14, 1870; 74 acres of land in Marshall township, with buildings.....$3,200

John Welsman to Michael Simon, April 20, 1870; 4 lots of ground in Seventh ward, Allegheny, with buildings.....$2,200

Wm. and Jno. Bryant to Sarah E. Bowne, April 1, 1870; 12 by 52 feet on Fulton street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$2,100

Levi Oppenheimer to R. B. Cuthbert, May 7, 1870; 21 by 48 feet on Clark street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$2,200

Joseph Vogel to Daniel Maleday, May 6, 1870; 24 by 50 feet on Liberty street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$4,500

James McClurg et al., to Wm. H. McClurg, February 28, 1870; 19 by 116 feet on Stockton street, Allegheny, with buildings.....$1,900

Hon. Walter H. Lowrie to Mary Millenbrock, Mayor, Shem Hughes to Henry Millenbrock, May 5, 1870; 76 feet on Duncan street Pittsburgh.

A. E. Warner et al to Adam Rehl, May 5, 1870; 16 by 100 feet on Main street, Allegheny, with buildings.....$45

Isaiah Frisk to John F. Vance, September 17, 1867; 60 by 20 feet on Third street, borough of Sewickley, with buildings.....$1,600

Daniel Maleday to Jos. Vogel, May 7, 1870; 20 by 94 feet on Deville street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$500

Christ. Muscher to John Mertz, April 25, 1870; 24 by 94 feet on Voegtly street, Allegheny.....$550

Richard E. Breed to Mary James; May 2, 1870; 2 lots in Breed's plan, McKeesport.....$400

Sarah T. Matchett to Henry Neely, March 30, 1870; 2 acres of land in Marshall township.$100

Richard E. Breed to Even G. James, May 2, 1870; 2 lots in Breed's plan in McKeesport.....$400

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—Paper made expressly for wrapping up fine glassware of all sizes, by Frazier, Metzger & Co., 82 Third avenue.

PITTSBURGH FIREMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Meeting Last Evening—Election of Officers.

A meeting of the Pittsburgh Fireman's Association was held last evening at their rooms, City building.

W. C. McCarthy presided, and S. T. Paisley acted as Secretary.

The following members were present: Messrs Ward, Sims, Cupples, Torley, Rach, Ferguson, McKelvey, McKee, Reynolds, Smith, Roberts, Paisley and President McCarthy.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer, Mr. Joseph Irwin, presented a report which showed a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $155.

On motion, bills to the amount of $26 50 were ordered to be paid.

The President stated that it was necessary to take some action to determine as to whether the Association should continue its organization.

The term of Chief Engineer Hare and the other officers would expire with the present meeting, and the organization of the fire department had not yet been completed. If the Association should fail to hold an election the department would be left without a head.

Mr. Ward, of the Vigilant, did not see any use in the Association continuing any longer. It was not recognized by Councils, the Fire Department, or anybody else. He was in favor of selling the furniture and dividing the money *pro rata*.

A motion to adjourn was carried.

A temporary organization was then effected, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

William C. McCarthy was elected temporary President, and S. T. Paisley Secretary.

W. C. McCarthy was then nominated for President, and S. T. Paisley for Secretary, and both were elected by acclamation. When the Secretary reached Sandy Creek it did not stop, and after it had passed beyond the station several hundred feet the plaintiffs jumped off. They were then thrown down an embankment and were severely injured, for which they claim damages. After plaintiffs' testimony had been closed, counsel for the company moved for a non-suit, on the ground that the plaintiffs were guilty of contributing negligence, and would therefore receive no relief. The Court sustained the motion, and counsel proceeded to call witnesses for the defense. The case is still on trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 26, (O. L.) Leahy vs. Nobbs.
No. 1. Melorum et ux. vs. Mellon.
No. 2. Kreple vs. McClung.
No. 3. Klonk et al. vs. Holden et al.
No. 5. Jacobs vs. Wadelheim & Offelder.
No. 9. Shepperd vs. Schoonmaker.
No. 10. Barton vs. Black.
No. 11. McRoberts vs. Black.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

James Stewart vs. Dickson, Stewart & Co. The defendants are proprietors of coal works in Versailles township, and the plaintiff, while employed on the construction of a trestle work for the company was severely injured by the giving way of a portion of the trestle work, which resulted, as is alleged, through the careless and unskilful manner in which the work was constructed. The plaintiff, who resides at Braddock's Fields, was permanently injured by the accident, having had both legs broken and his spine injured. He claimed damages in the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The defense, that there was no carelessness or unskilful work in the construction of the trestle, and that the injuries to the plaintiff were the result of an accident which was altogether unavoidable on the part of the defendants. The case had not been concluded at adjournment.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

166, McCarthy vs. Lanahan, Jr.
174, Hadrick vs. Hatch et al.
175, Opperman vs. Hammer, Kogler & Co.
177, Doln vs. Dain.
178, Powell for use vs. Hamilton.
180, Dornberger vs. Huffnagle.
181, McCrory & Wiggins vs. McCarthy.
182, Same vs. Dolan.
183, Mackey vs. Waugaman.
184, Dushane vs. McGrew.
185, County of Allegheny vs. W. Thompson.

United States Circuit Court—Judges McCandless and McKennan.

The May term of the United States Circuit Court opened yesterday morning.

Hon. William McKennan was introduced to the members of the bar of this city by Junge McCandless, and took his seat upon the bench for the first time in this city since his appointment as Circuit Judge.

The Issue List was then called, and the causes ready noted for trial.

Decrees *pro confesso* were entered in some eighteen cases, in which E. A. L. Roberts, inventor of the oil well torpedo, was the complainant, and in which the respondent sought to obtain injunctions against parties infringing on his patent rights.

The case of Luther C. Cruser vs. the Kittanning Coal Co., et al., was continued by consent.

The cases of John C. Bryan vs. Fisher, Norris & Co., the records and a copy transmitted in equity, were ordered to be heard at Williamsport.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

HARDWARE AND CLOTHING DEALERS, buy your wrapping paper at Frazier, Metzger & Co's., 82 Third avenue.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols, Lawrenceville.]

COMMON CASES.

There were ten common cases before the Deputy Mayor on Monday morning. Of this number seven paid their fines and three were committed in default of the necessary money to pay their fines.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

SURETY.

Wm. Ditmore alleges that John Fitzpatrick threatened him with personal violence, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of John, who is a resident of the Twelfth ward.

[Before Alderman Herron.]

STREET FIGHT.

Joseph McManus and James Lowry had a street fight, and as a result a suit. The suit was for assault and battery, and was instituted by Joseph. The case was settled by the discharge of the defendant.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

GROCERIES.

R. C. Bonher was committed for trial on a charge of false pretenses preferred by R. S. Davis. The trouble was a grocery bill to the amount of $7.

[Before Alderman Shore.]

KEEPING A DAWDY HOUSE.

Mary Thompson was arrested and held for a hearing to answer a charge of keeping a bawdy house. The suit was brought by a female named Mary Johnson.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES.—Geo. B. Hill, Northwest corner Wood street and Third avenue. tf

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Edwin Adams's performance of "Hamlet" was repeated last evening by Levi Oppenheimer to R. B. Cuthbert, May 7, 1870; 21 by 48 feet on Clark street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$2,200 Lev's vogel to Daniel Maleday, May 6, 1870; 24 by 50 feet on Liberty street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$4,500 James McClurg et al., to Wm. H. McClurg, February 28, 1870; 19 by 116 feet on Stockton street, Allegheny, with buildings.....$1,900 Hon. Walter H. Lowrie to Mary Millenbrock, Mayor, Shem Hughes to Henry Millenbrock, May 5, 1870; 76 feet on Duncan street Pittsburgh. A. E. Warner et al to Adam Rehl, May 5, 1870; 16 by 100 feet on Main street, Allegheny, with buildings.....$45 Isaiah Frisk to John F. Vance, September 17, 1867; 60 by 20 feet on Third street, borough of Sewickley, with buildings.....$1,600 Daniel Maleday to Jos. Vogel, May 7, 1870; 20 by 94 feet on Deville street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$500 Christ. Muscher to John Mertz, April 25, 1870; 24 by 94 feet on Voegtly street, Allegheny.....$550 Richard E. Breed to Mary James; May 2, 1870; 2 lots in Breed's plan, McKeesport.....$400 Sarah T. Matchett to Henry Neely, March 30, 1870; 2 acres of land in Marshall township.$100 Richard E. Breed to Even G. James, May 2, 1870; 2 lots in Breed's plan in McKeesport.....$400

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—Paper made expressly for wrapping up fine glassware of all sizes, by Frazier, Metzger & Co., 82 Third avenue.

An Ingenious Invention.

John G. Kurtz, Esq., a newspaper publisher of Bellefonte, Pa., has invented an ingenious machine for canceling revenue stamps, and has made application for a patent. He has sent us a sample of impressions made by his apparatus, which consists merely of perforations in the paper marking the date of cancellation. The figures representing the year and the day of the month, and the letters representing the month are neatly and accurately formed by perforating the stamp. The advantage of this system of canceling is, that it places the stamp beyond all possibility of being used again. There is no chance for the application of chemical agencies to make erasures, as no ink is used. It is stated that those machines already in use print the date in ink, thus making it possible for swindlers to refuse the stamps by washing out the old dates and substituting a new one. Mr. Kurtz seems to have hit upon the right appliance, and if so we may expect to see it adopted by the Government.

ALLEGHENY.

ALLEGHENY Councils meet next Thursday night.

BROKE DOWN.—A wagon loaded with grain, broke down yesterday afternoon on Ohio street, near East Commons.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.—The Water and Police Committees met last evening, but no business of special importance was transacted.

TRESPASSING.—A man named John Elsesser was fined ten dollars, yesterday morning, by Mayor Callow, for walking over a flower bed in the Park.

THE thirty-sixth anniversary of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphans Asylum, will be held in the Institution, Ridge street, this afternoon at three o'clock.

REQUIRES ATTENTION.—The pavement in front of the stores opposite the passenger station of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, on Federal street, is in a shameful condition, and needs immediate attention.

INQUEST CONCLUDED.—Coroner Clawson, yesterday morning concluded the inquest in the case of Sebastian Habicht, who was fatally injured at the Superior Iron Works, near the Marine Hospital, Allegheny. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

NEW CROSSING.—Flagstones were hauled on yesterday to the corner of Federal street and the Diamond, and the work of laying a new crossing at that corner will be commenced soon. This improvement will, no doubt, be appreciated by the public.

DECORATION DAY.—A meeting will be held at the Allegheny Mayor's office to-morrow evening at 8½ o'clock, by the division commanders and their Adjutant Generals and chiefs of staff, for the purpose of making preparations for the proper observance of Decoration Day. The meeting is called by A. P. Callow, Chief Marshal.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Yesterday morning, the property situated on the corner of Stockton and Sherman avenues, was sold in lots, by Alex. Leggate, auctioneer, and realized the sum of twenty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. The lot referred to is fifty-four by one hundred and twenty feet. The same property was offered two months ago in the lump for eighteen thousand dollars, and withdrawn on a bid of fourteen thousand dollars.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Mayor Callow had but one case before him yesterday morning. The case was that of a frail woman, who had indulged too freely in the ardent and become disorderly, requiring the interference of the police. On a promise of reformation the Mayor let her go in peace. In the afternoon five individuals were presented before him for disposition, the result being a visit to Mount Moriah gardens, where hock beer flowed freely. A number of other visits were made to-ward evening, and by the time the picnic winds up the lock-up, doubtless will be crowded.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Callow, of Allegheny.]

SLEEPING OFF.

Emma Miller was before Mayor Callow on Saturday morning, having been arrested the night previous while asleep in a box car at the Railroad Depot in Allegheny. She stated to his Honor that under grief and self denial had walked all the way from New Castle, but the Mayor could not believe her statement and sent her to jail for thirty days.

DISGUSTING.

Henry Paulus and —— Moffat were before Mayor Callow on Saturday for the most shameful conduct imaginable. They were arrested upon the complaint of several citizens, and the evidence being direct, were sent to the Work House for ninety days each.

SMOKING IN THE MARKET.

Joseph Gallaher and Steven Cavanagh were fined three dollars and costs each for smoking in the Allegheny Market on Saturday night.

SOUTH SIDE.

A WEEKLY PAPER.—The South Side boroughs, as we learn, are soon to have a weekly paper—the *Ledger*, now published semi-monthly.

CALL FOR IT.—A letter was dropped into the Birmingham postoffice yesterday minus an address. The swipment don't know where to send it. The writer can get it by calling at the office.

Police Intelligence.

While the boroughs of South Pittsburgh and Birmingham were unusually quiet on Saturday night, occasioned doubtless by the presence of several of Mayor Brush's police, East Birmingham, on the other hand, seems to have been blessed with considerable disorder. We are informed that not less than five free fights occurred on Carson street, within one square. Following were the informations taken:

[Before Justice Kelly, of Birmingham.]

SEVEN INFORMATIONS.

Philip Rollenther, a school teacher, complained that Charlie May and several other lads made a practice of visiting the school house where he holds forth. Arrested and held for a hearing.

Victor Auth it seems was waylaid and attacked on Meadow street on Saturday night. According to Victor's statement, supported by affidavits, Conrad Reihn and Fabey Hetzel were his assailants. At all events Justice Heisel arrested them and ordered an investigation.

Edward Finch made two informations against Emma Risser—one for assault and battery on deponent's child and the other for a like offense committed on the person of Mrs. Finch. Carry along was the scene and the tableau about this. Little child; woman with a broom—well enough to say that the child's mind in the ascendency until a collision occurs with the child's face; the mother appears as if to protect the child when the broom again makes a horizontal attitude, this time landing in Mrs. Finch's face. Then a grand mix up, ending match, in which Mrs. F. comes out minus sufficient hair to make a respectable waterfall. Justice Heisel will endeavor to settle their grievances.

William Dorn and John Hollinger became involved in an argument in a saloon on Harmony street, and as a result to make the question more forcible, Hollinger struck Dorn on the head with a beer glass. The effects may be imagined. Justice Heisel sent for Hollinger, who on responding, was required to enter bail for a hearing.

Cathrine Free asserted that William Winter assailed her on the public thoroughfare, and used epithets toward her, not by any means suitable to a reputable woman.

Jacob Kaufman, a clothing dealer, charged William Israel —— Brown, and —— Shepard with coming to his store and creating disorder; also, with distributing his stock of hats and caps promiscuously about the store. Warrants issued.

Ann Hickey preferred a charge of assault and battery against John Klurge. It seems a nurse girl was carrying Mrs. Klurge's baby, one year old, in the vicinity of McKnight's rolling mill, when the defendant, as is alleged, came up and struck the infant in the face, bruising its nose severely. A warrant has been issued.

[Before Justice Krehan, of Birmingham.]

ABUSIVE STEP-SONS.

Victor Herl lodged complaint against Michael, Charles, James and Michael Jenninger, Jr., for assault and battery. They are father and three sons, and Victor alleges that they wantonly abused wife and mother, or stepmother, as she is to the boys. The accused were arrested and held for a hearing.

Pimples on the Face.

For comedones, blackworms or grubs, pimply eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the face, use Perry's comedone and pimple remedy. Sold by all druggists.

To Remove Moth Patches.

Freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's moth and freckle lotion. Tre only reliable and harmless remedy. Prepared by B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, N. Y. Sold by all druggists. TuF

An Old Fallacy Exploded.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "spring medicines." Terrific doses of salts and senna, calomel and jalap, or gluaber salts were given to all the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old Bourbons of prize life, incapable alike of forgetting anything or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilosophical than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enable the physical structures to resist the enervating effects of spring damps and summer heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine agent for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, and to relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the kidneys and other viscera, thus giving the improved condition the organization is capable of resisting unhealthy influences, which generate an infectious state of the air. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important office if this genial vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stomachic. None of the tonic tinctures or extracts will supply the place of the bitters, for in the majority of cases they operate as astringents only. In fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately the beneficial results, which are effected simultaneously, and harmoniously by this simple specific.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"The Cheapest in the Market."

The ladies say it, and the dealers say it, of Logan, Lieb & Co.'s Self Sealing, W. Va., Excelsior Baking Powder. Sold by grocers everywhere.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

After 1,500 years of experiment, and fifteen changes in the ingredients, Phalon has the pleasure or announcing the Fifteenth. Phalon's Vitalia for the Hair, is a perfect article, capable of infallibly restoring gray hair to its primary color and beauty. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. TThs

Jameson's Crema Lava.

This is the only quick polish for cleaning glass, gold, silver, brass, and all fine metals without injury. Price, 20 cents. Harris & Ewing, wholesale agents, No. 341 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. TThs

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Is the best article known to preserve the hair. It will positively restore

Gray hair to its original color and promote its growth.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom.

It makes the hair smooth and glossy.

And does not stain the skin.

It is recommended and used by the first medical authority.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1 00.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. TThs

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Second night of the engagement of the popular and favorite actor,

EDWIN ADAMS.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 10, 1870, will be presented Bulwer's beautiful play of the

LADY OF LYONS.

Claude Melnotte.....Edwin Adams.

To conclude with the charming farce of MILLY, THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.

Wednesday—Mr. Adams as Iago.

Edwin Adams Matinee on Saturday.

GRAND EXHIBITION

By the Pupils of Mrs. Slack Davis,

AT LAFAYETTE HALL,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 13,

Consisting of PARLOR DANCING, and also a new and Original Drama, entitled THE ITALIAN PRINCESS, Or, THE MYSTERY OF THE PEARLS, written expressly for this occasion. The Great Western Band will be in attendance.

Admission, One Dollar. Doors open at 7; commence at quarter to 8 precisely.

Tickets and